

AN AASIS TRAINING GUIDE

Reporting Funds and Appropriation



SLIDE ALREADY SAVED IN (PREFERRED) SLIDE VIEW



Table of Contents

Title	Description	Page
Objectives	Listing of course objectives	4
Trial Balance	Financial Statements for Agency and Fund	5-51
Trial Balance Detail	Line Item detail in the trial balance	52-57
Reporting Appropriation	Explanation of FM and timing differences	58-64
Available Budget Report	Appropriation, Commitment, & Expense report	65- 117



Reporting Funds and Appropriation Objectives

- Learn how to look up appropriation and fund balances in AASIS
- Learn more about the general ledger accounts and how they are displayed in the trial balance

Trial Balance

Y_DEV_80000025
Financial Statements by agency and fund

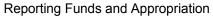


What the Trial Balance tells you

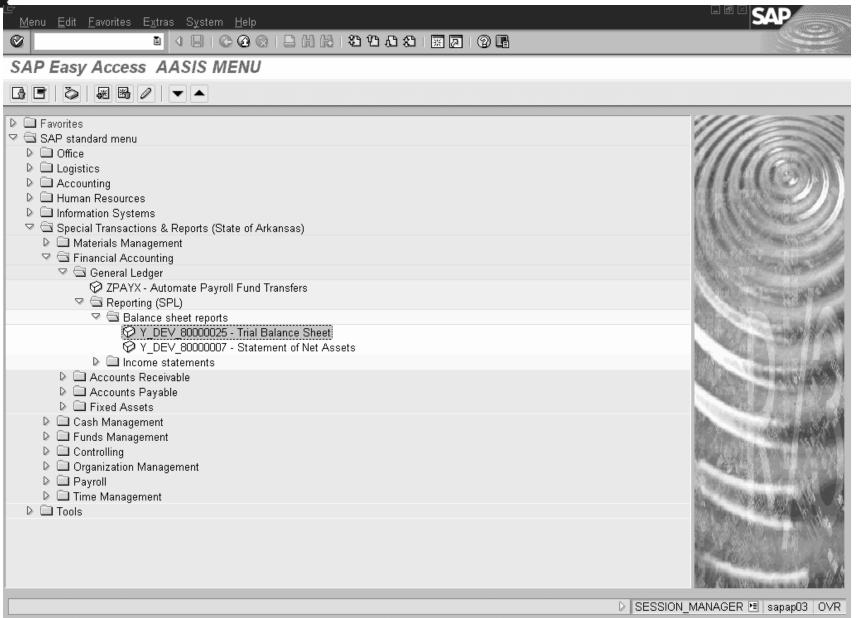
- Financial statements at the agency or fund level by accounting period
- Totals of the debits and credits for each relevant general ledger code
- Organized by type of accounting data
- Detail for each item can be obtained by drilling down

Trial Balance: Menu Path

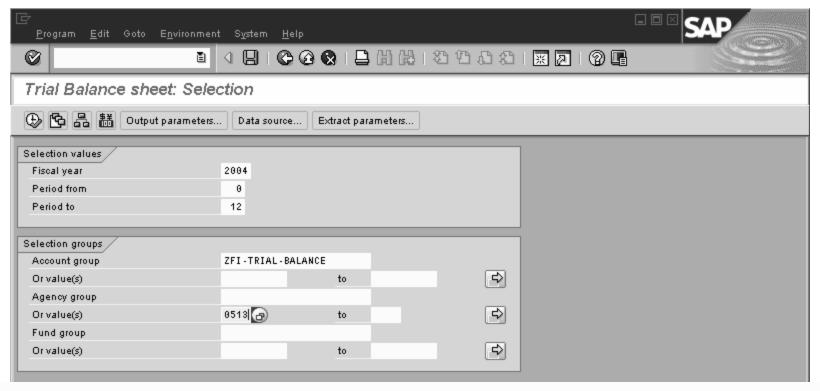
- Type Z000 in the transaction box.
- The SAP Easy Access AASIS menu appears.
- Special transactions and reports (State of Arkansas > Financial Accounting > General Ledger > Reporting (SPL) > Balance Sheet Reports > Trial Balance
- Transaction Y_DEV_80000025





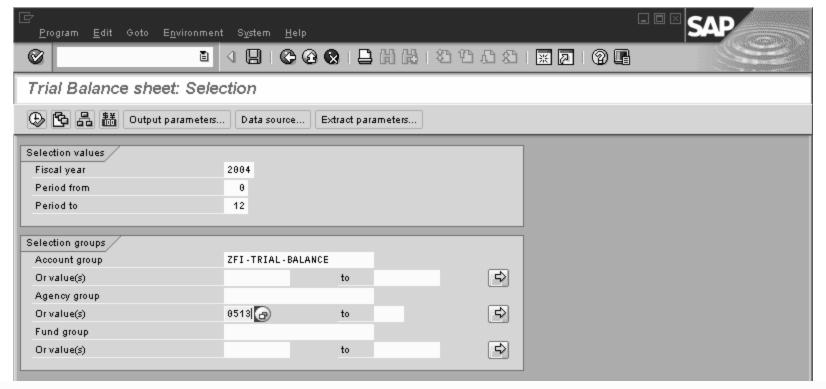






Specify the period from and period to. Period numbers refer to months of the state fiscal year. For example, Period one is July, Period two is August, etc. Placing a zero in period from will bring up carry forward balances from the previous fiscal year.

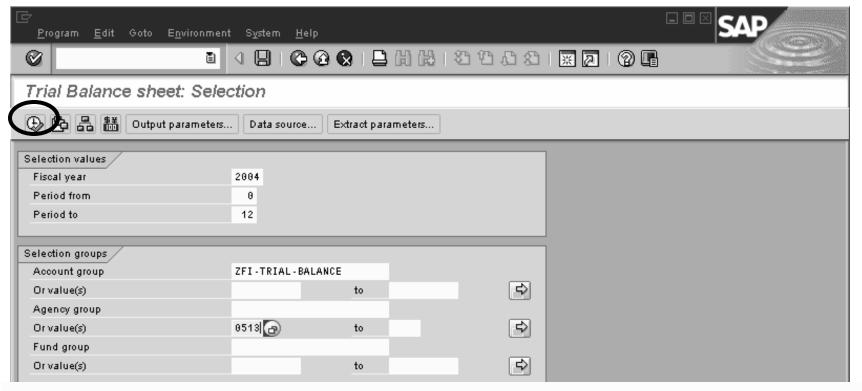




Next, specify the business area and/or fund or funds that you wish to view. Selecting the business area and leaving the fund selection blank will bring up all of its funds. Note that the business area was entered on the Or value selection under Agency group.



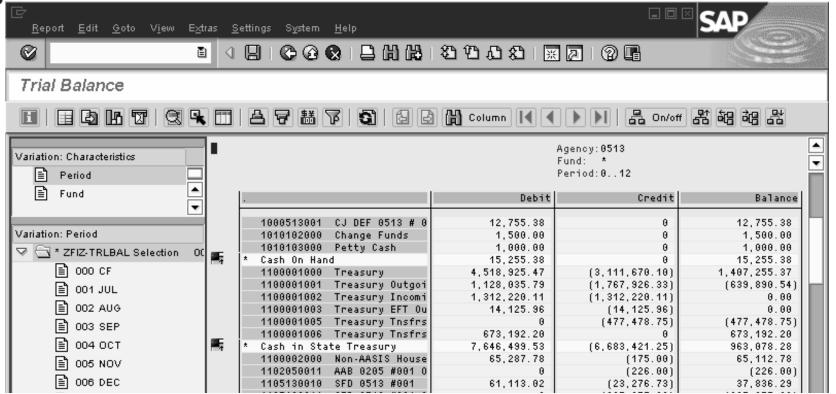




Once you have made your selections, click on the execute (clock) button to bring up the report.

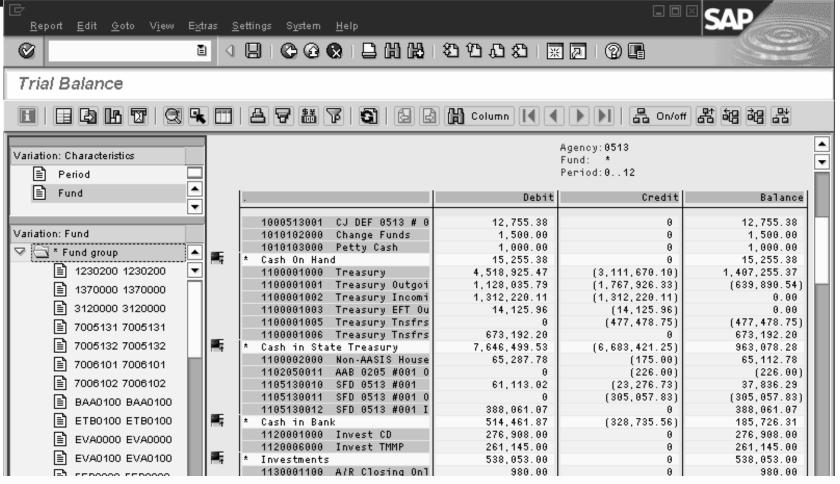






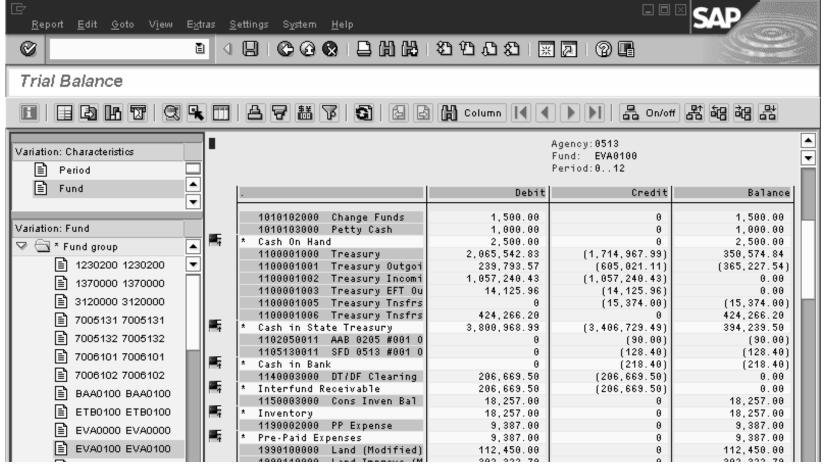
The trial balance appears on the right of the screen, with a menu selection bar on the left. At the top of the menu, the selections can be changed to Business area, Period, or Fund. Clicking on each selection will change the choices below.

Reporting Funds and Appropriation



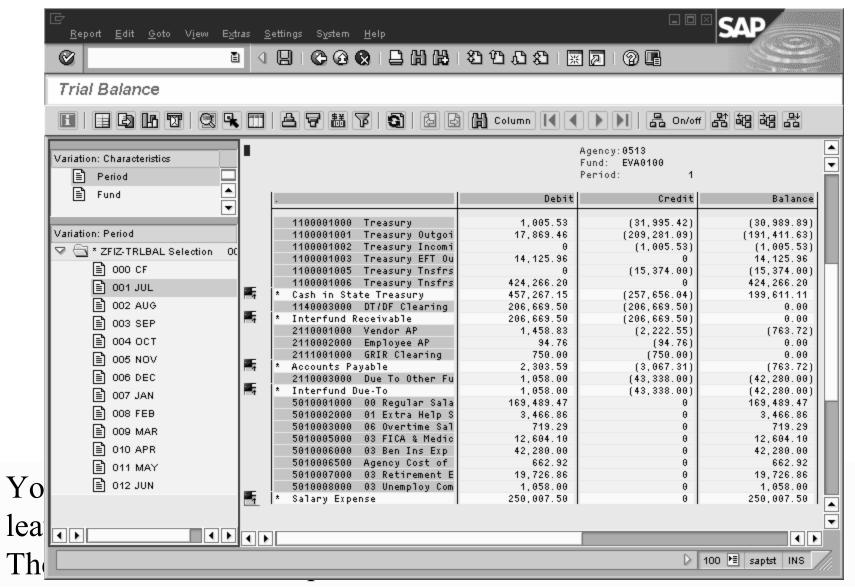
Note the change in choices after clicking the Fund selection at the top of the menu. Now all of the agency's funds are available to select.



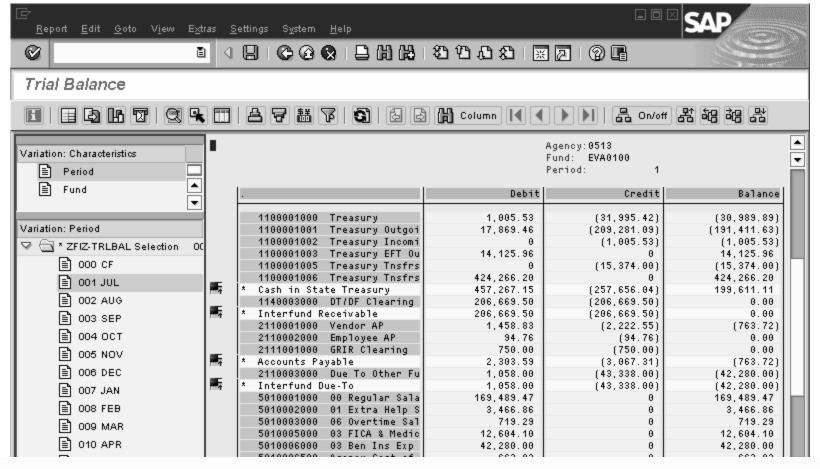


By clicking on a single fund, you can display the trial balance for only that fund for the selection period. In this example, all periods were selected.

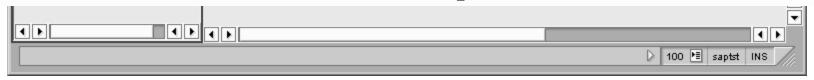




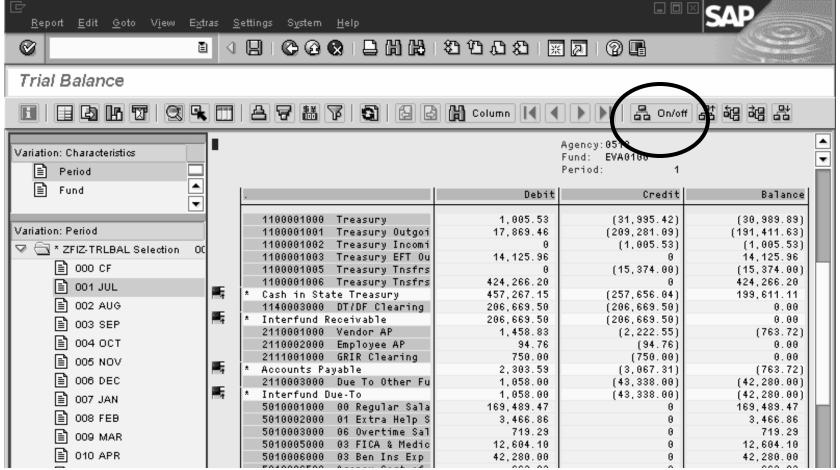




The trial balance for one fund for one period is selected.

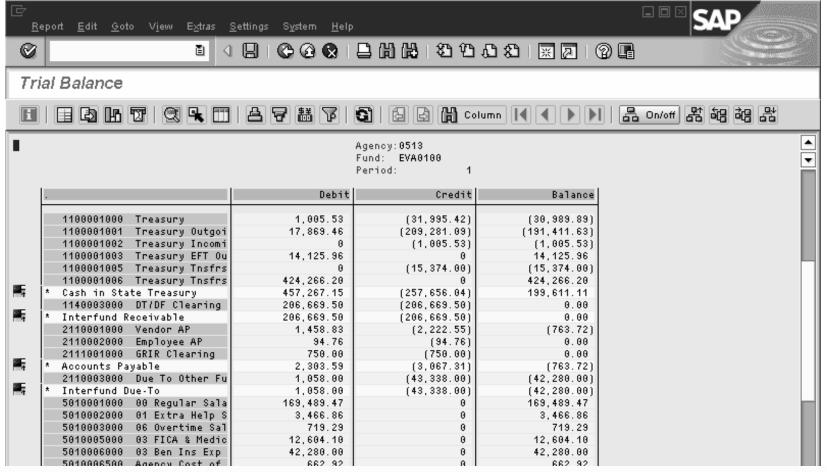






To make the screen easier to view, you can turn the menu bar on and off by clicking the Navigation on/off button at the top of the trial balance.





The display as it appears with the navigation bar turned off.



Trial Balance What the Accounts Mean

- The first accounts appearing in the trial balance are the Balance Sheet Accounts
- These include Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity.
- Asset accounts will always start with 1
- Liability accounts will always start with 2
- Fund equity accounts will always start with 3

Asset Accounts

- Asset accounts represent cash, equipment, land, buildings, etc. that are owned by a fund.
- An increase in an asset account is represented by a debit (+) to the account and a decrease is represented by a credit (-).



Asset Account Examples

```
CJ DEF 0513 # 0
 1000513001
 1818182888 Change Funds
            Petty Cash
 1010103000
 Cash On Hand
 1100001000 Treasury
 1100001001 Treasury Outgoi
 1100001002 Treasury Incomi
 1100001003 Treasury EFT Ou
 1100001005 Treasury Tosfrs
 1100001006 Treasury Tosfrs
Cash in State Treasury
 1100002000 Non-AASIS House
 1102050011 AAB 0205 #001 0
 1105130010 SFD 0513 #001
 1105130011 SFD 0513 #001 0
 1105130012 SFD 0513 #001 I
 Cash in Bank
 1120001000 Invest CD
 1120006000 Invest TMMP
Investments
 1130001100 A/R Closing Onl
Customer Receivables
 1130001300 Fed. Rec. Accru
Federal Receivables
 1140002000 Loans to Other
 1140003000 DT/DF Clearing
Interfund Receivable
 1150003000
            Cons Inven Bal
Inventory
```

Checking the Treasury Cash Balance

- Before releasing an invoice for payment and before payroll runs, agencies should check the assets in the trial balance that make up the cash in state treasury for that fund.
- These assets are listed in the trial balance and labeled as such.
- To get an accurate treasury balance, the period from selection should be zero and period to should be the current period or 12.



Checking the Treasury Cash Balance: Period Selection

304	4
	T
12	
12	

Checking the Treasury Cash Balance

				· · · - · · · -	
			Debit	Credit	Balance
		1000513001 CJ DEF 0513 # 0	12,755.38	θ	12,755.38
		1010102000 Change Funds	1,500.00	θ	1,500.00
_		1010103000 Petty Cash	1,000.00	θ	1,000.00
4	*	Cash On Hand	15,255.38	θ	15,255.38
		1100001000 Treasury	4,518,925.47	(3,111,670.10)	1,407,255.37
		1100001001 Treasury Outgoi	1,128,035.79	(1,767,926.33)	(639,890.54)
		1100001002 Treasury Incomi	1,312,220.11	(1,312,220.11)	0.00
		1100001003 Treasury EFT Ou	14,125.96	(14,125.96)	9.99
		1100001005 Treasury Tosfrs	θ	(477, 478.75)	(477, 478, 75)
		1100001006 Treasury Tosfrs	673,192.20	θ	673,192.20
Ę.	*	Cash in State Treasury	7,646,499.53	(6,683,421.25)	963,078.28
		1100002000 Non-AASIS House	65.287.78	(175.00)	65.112.78

Checking the Cash Balance

• If your fund has cash in a local bank instead of the treasury, it will be necessary to check the cash balance in the trial balance before entering transactions in AASIS.

	1100001002 Cash in State Treasury - Incom	46,250.00	(46,250.00)	
*	Cash in State Treasury	46,250.00	(46,250.00)	
	1105730010 CASH IN BANK QTI 0573 - ACCOU	223,530.93		223,530.93
	1105730814 CASH IN BANK QTI 0573 - ACCOU	733.35	(376,473.91)	(275,748.56)
	1105730012 CASH IN BANK QTI 0573 - ACCOU	521,778.16		521,778.16
*	Cash in Bank	746,042.44	(376,473.91)	369,568.53



Due to/Due From clearing

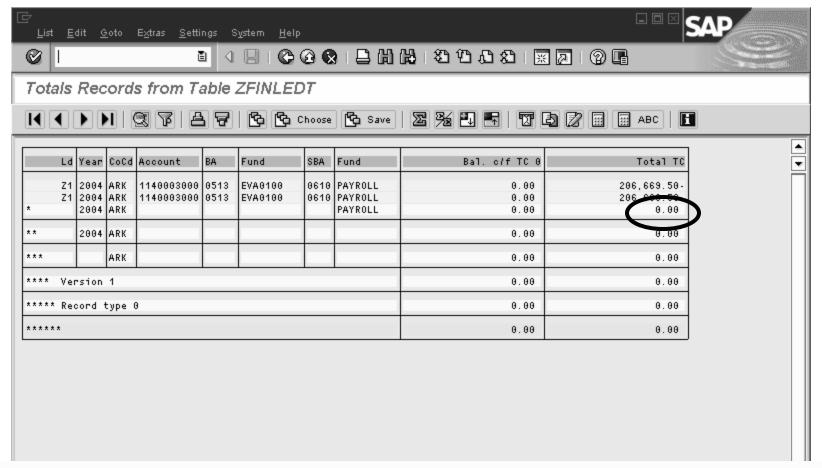
- This fund is listed as an asset; however, it may have a credit balance if your fund owes money to another fund.
- Any balance in the Due to/Due from clearing should be considered temporary and your agency should take steps to clear them out if necessary.

			7 1 XIII	
	1140003000 Due To / Due From Clearing	205,411.01	(205,411.01)	
* *	Interfund Receivable	205,411.01	(205,411.01)	
	1888198888 9 1 1 10 11 11 11	المميمية ال		

Due to/Due From clearing

- Many of the Due to/Due from balances result from payroll expensing. A liability (Due to) is created for the agency's expensing fund to the Payroll Paying Fund.
- Agencies can determine the amount owed by double clicking on the balance of the Due to/Due from account and choosing the Totals Records from Table ZFINLEDT. The resulting report will show the amount due (if any) to the Payroll Fund.
- The form for Payroll Fund Transfers is located on the AASIS Web Site.





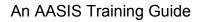
The amount due (0 in this example) is shown in the Total TC column balance. If there was a balance carried forward from a previous fiscal year, it would be shown in the Bal. c/f TC column.

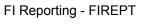
Fixed Assets

- Assets are divided in the Trial Balance between modified accrual and full accrual assets.
- When an asset is purchased, it is immediately expensed (modified accrual depreciation)
- The asset is entered again and expensed over time according to its expected useful life (full accrual depreciation).

Fixed Assets

• Depreciation will be listed as a credit to the asset accounts and the total of the assets less depreciation will be given.





Reporting Funds and Appropriation



*	Interfund Receivable
	1990130000 Buildings (Modified)
	1990150000 Equipment (Modified)
	1990150001 Equipmt(Modified)NBR
	1990180000 Library Holdgs (Mod)
	1990180001 Library Hldg[Mod]NBR
*	Modified Accrual Fixed Assets
	1991310000 Land (Full CAFR DFA)
	1991311000 Land FullContra CAFR
	1991340000 Buildings Full CAFR
	1991341000 Buildings (F Contra)
	1991360000 Equipment Full CAFR
	1991361000 Equip. F Contra CAFR
	1991370000 Low Val Equip (Full)
	1991371000 LVE (Full Contra)
	1991390000 Library Holdgs(Full)
	1991391000 Lib Hldgs(F Cntra)
	1991400000 Oth TangIntang(Full)
	1992100000 AC Dep Lnd Imp(Full)
	1992300000 AC Dep Bldg(Full)
	1992500000 AC Dep Equpmnt(Full)
	1992600000 AC Dep LV Equip(Full
	1992800000 AC Dp Lb Hldng(Full)
	1992900000 AcD TgItng Ast(Full)
	1992910000 AC Dp Infrsto (Full)
*	Full Accrual Fixed Assets

Liability Accounts

- Liability accounts represent amounts owed by a fund.
- An increase in a liability account is represented by a credit (-) to the account and a decrease is represented by a debit (+).



Liability Account Examples

-		
-		Vendor Accrued Liab
-	2110001200	Unsettled Inv Pay
-		Misc Accts Pay
_	2110002000	Employee AP
-	2110003000	Due To Other Funds
_		Due To Otr Fd-Manual
-	2111001000	GRIR Clearing
-	2112001000	Grants AP Fed
-	2112002000	Grants AP Oth Gov Grants AP Non Gov
	2112003000	Grants AP Non Gov
-		Capital Lease AP
~	2114002000	
		Claims IBNR
	2115001000	Sal Accrued AP
	2115001100	Sal Accrued MAdj AP
~		Sal Taxes EE/ER AP
	2115003000	Sal EE/ER MDed/MchAP
~		Sav Bond EE AP Conv
-	2115004001	Savings Bond EE AP
_		Sal EĒ/ER MAdj AP
-	2120002000	
-	2120002100	Sales Tax AP ME
-	2120002200	Sales/Use Tax Pay Re
	2120003000	
-	2120003100	Use Tax Payable ME
~		Deferred Revenue
-	2130002000	Adv from Oth Govts
-		Deferred Int Liab
A A CIC	2140002000	Accr Interest Leasin

GR/IR Clearing

- The Goods Receipt / Invoice Receipt account is classified as a liability, but may have a debit balance.
- GR/IR is credited when goods are received on a purchase order. GR/IR is debited when the invoice payment is entered. Thus, any imbalances in GR/IR are created when the invoice does not match the goods receipt.

Fund Equity Accounts

- Fund equity accounts represent the value of a fund. That is, the difference between the assets and liabilities of a fund.
- An increase in a fund equity account is represented by a credit (-) to the account and a decrease is represented by a debit (+).
- When fund balances were brought into AASIS from AFGM, the cash was debited and the Fund Equity account was credited.

Fund Equity Account Examples

		y 1 1000 mile Emailip
d	G/L acct	Short text
	3000000000	Eural Equitor Classica
-		
-	3000001000	
-	3000001200	
-	3000001300	
-	3000002000	
-	3000003000	
-	3000004000	
-	3000005000	
-	3000006000	Rest Asset Cust Dep
-	3000007000	FB Inventory
-	3901421000	InvGFS WoA(Modified)
	3902100000	Inv GFA Lnd Imp (Mod
	3902101000	Inv GFA Land (Mod)
-	3902200000	Inv GFA Easemen(Mod)
-	3902300000	
-	3902400000	Inv GFA LHI (Modifie
	3902500000	
	3902600000	Inv GFA LVE(Modified
-	3902800000	
	3902900000	InvGFA TgItnAst(Mod)
	3902910000	
-	3902920000	Inv GFA AUC (Mod)



Trial Balance What the Accounts Mean

- The next accounts appearing in the trial balance are the Revenue and Expenditure Accounts
- Revenue accounts will always start with 4
- Expenditure accounts will always start with

Revenue Accounts

- Revenue accounts represent money collected by a fund.
- An increase in a revenue account is represented by a credit (-) to the account and a decrease is represented by a debit (+).
- This is often confusing to non-accountants, who may wonder why revenues are always seen as negatives.

Why do we credit revenue accounts to increase them?

- This is explained by accounting procedure. Remember that an accounting entry always has to balance (debits must equal credits).
- Receiving the revenue (a credit) causes an increase in the cash asset (a debit) and the transaction balances.

Types of Revenue

- Revenue for the state is not always tax revenue.
- State agencies' revenues can include federal grants, sales, tuition charged by colleges, and admission fees to parks, to name a few.



Revenue Account Examples

d	G/L acct	Short text
	4010004000	Estimated Corp Tax
	4010005000	Individual Inc Tax
-	4010006000	Ind Est Inc Tax
-	4010007000	WH Qtrly Income Tax
-	4010008000	Cigarette Tax
-	4010009000	Cigar & Tobacco Tax
-	4010010000	Severance Tax 3/4
-	4010011000	Estate Tax
-	4010012000	Premium Tax Ins Co
-	4010013000	Beer Tax
-	4010014000	Beer Enforcement 271
-	4010015000	Liquor Tax
-	4010016000	Liq Enforce \$.20case
-	4010017000	Native Wine 271
-	4010018000	Wine Enforce \$.05
-	4010019000	Imported Wine Tax
-	4010020000	Imported Wine 424
-	4010021000	Wine Enforce 424
-	4010022000	Wine Tax 1052
-	4010023000	Prem Tax Work Comp
-	4010024000	Real Est Transf 754
-	4010025000	CigPaper ExcTax 1045
-	4010026000	Liq Tax 1.00/.50/cs
-	4010027000	Bingo Tax 939
-	4010028000	DUI DL Reinstate 863
-	4010029000	Health Care Prov 4
-	4011001000	Vending Decal 928
-	4011002000	Racing Fees Horse
-	4011003000	Racing Fees Dog
C Common	4011004000	ABC Transcripts 790

Expenditure Accounts

- Expenditure accounts represent money spent by a fund on operations.
- An increase in a expenditure account is represented by a debit (+) to the account and a decrease is represented by a credit (-).
- This is also confusing to non-accountants. It seems as though you should subtract expenditures from the fund, since that's what you do in your checkbook.



Why do we debit expenditure accounts to increase them?

- This is also explained by accounting procedure. Remember that an accounting entry always has to balance (debits must equal credits).
- The expense (a debit) causes a decrease in the cash asset (a credit) or an increase in the payable liabilities (a credit) and the transaction balances.

Expenditure Account Examples

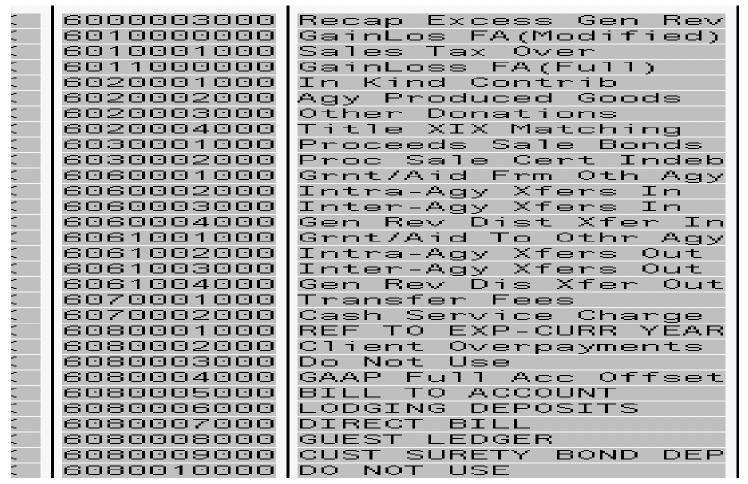
5010001000 \odot Reqular Salaries Help 5010002000 \odot 1 Extra Sal 5010003000 06 Overtime Salaries Emera 5010004000 07 Supp Sal 03 FICA & Medic 5010005000 Exp 03 Ins Exp 5010006000 HALAdency Cost 5010006500 of ARCAP 5010007000 03 Retirement Exp 03 Unemploy Comp 5010008000 Worker Comp 03 5010009000 03 Comp Prem Work. 5010010000 16 Fixed Uniform 5010011000 08 5010012000 Fixed Trav Allow 5010013000 02 Fixed Housing 5010014000 02 Fixed Uniform A + 102 Fixed Trav Allow 5010015000 Comp Absence Exp 5010090000 Postage 5020001000 Telecomm Wired 5020002000 Wireless 5020003000 Telecomm Network Services 5020004000 Freight 5020005000 5030001000 Printing Bind Copy 5030002000 Collate Advertise Clip 5030003000 Sve 5030004000 Film Processing 8: Grds Maint 02-B1da 5030005000 Facility M&O 5030006000 5030007000 Hauling & Moving Office Equip Maint 5030008000

Miscellaneous Accounts

- Miscellaneous general ledger accounts include such items as revenue distributions, prior year warrant cancellations and fund transfers.
- These accounts always begin with a 6.

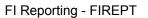


Miscellaneous Account Examples



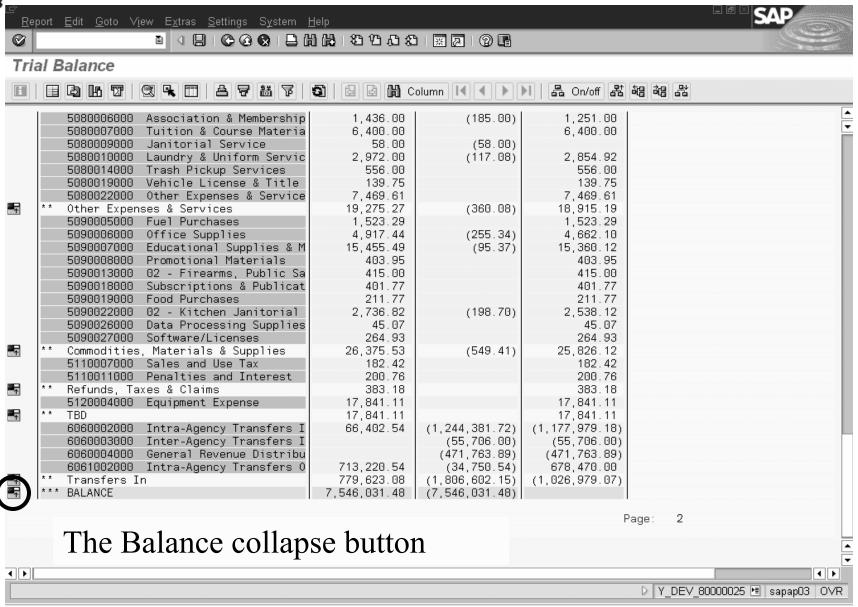
Other Trial Balance Tips

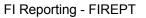
- Notice that the trial balance is organized and subtotaled.
- You can collapse the whole report and only see
 the subtotals by going to the end of the report and
 clicking the Balance collapse button and then
 expanding it.
- You can then expand any part of the report by clicking the expand button next to its total.



Reporting Funds and Appropriation

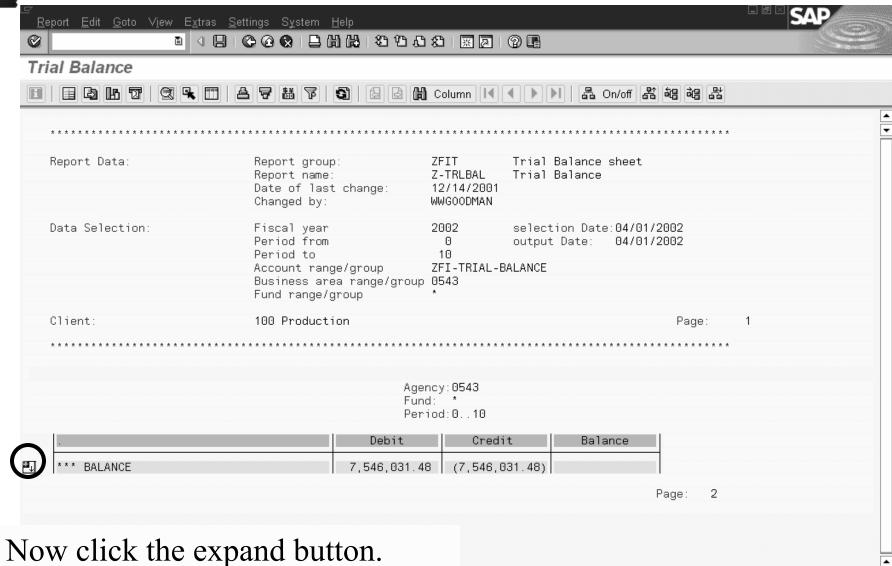




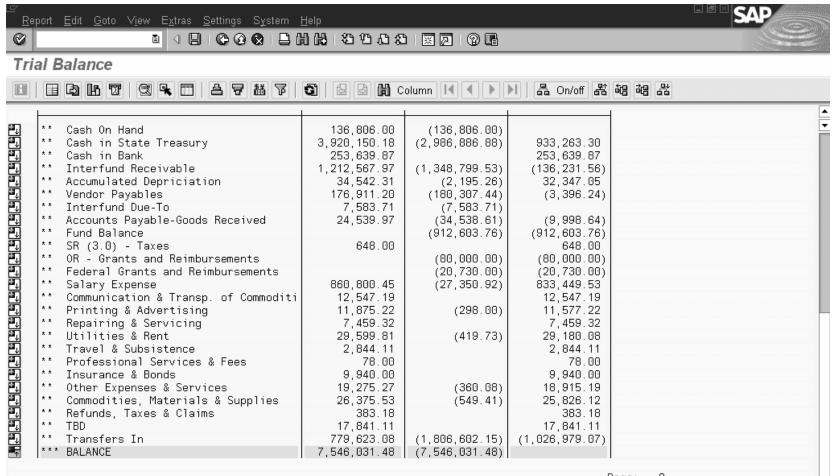


Reporting Funds and Appropriation

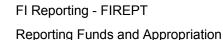


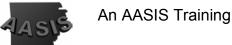


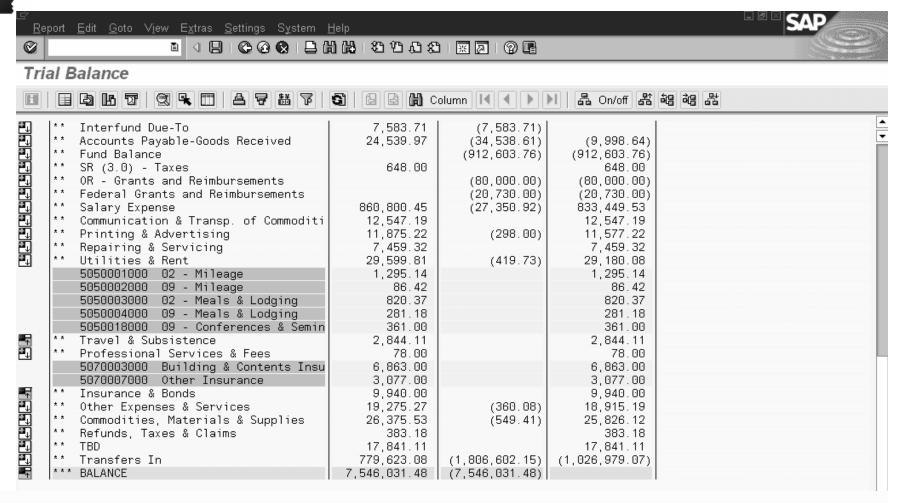




The trial balance as it appears with only the totals displayed.



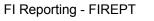




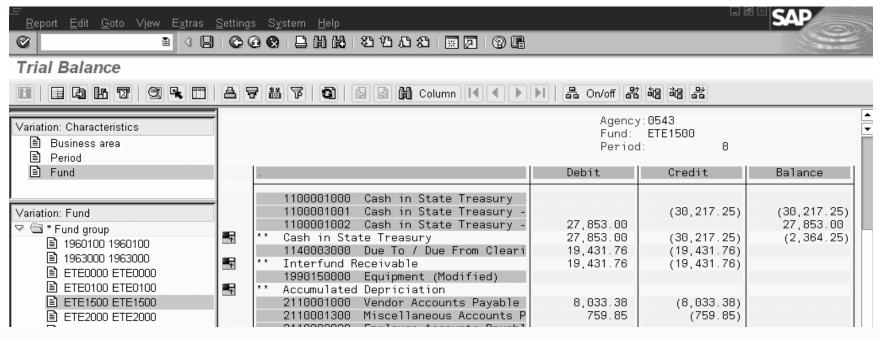
General ledger accounts can be displayed for any of the totals by expanding them.

How to See More Detail in the Trial Balance

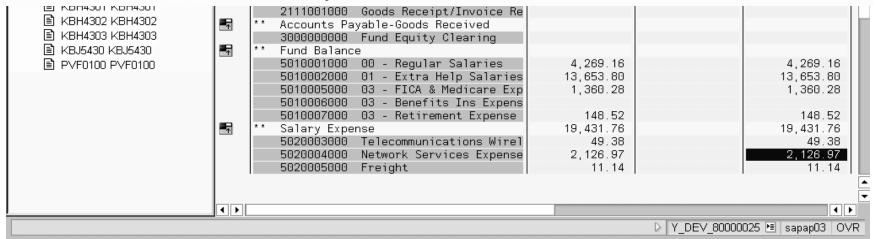
- To see line item detail, double-click on any number.
- For faster run time, try to narrow your search by selecting the fund and period if possible.
- AASIS will display each line item transaction that makes up that total.
- From the transaction, you can double click again to go to the actual document.



Reporting Funds and Appropriation

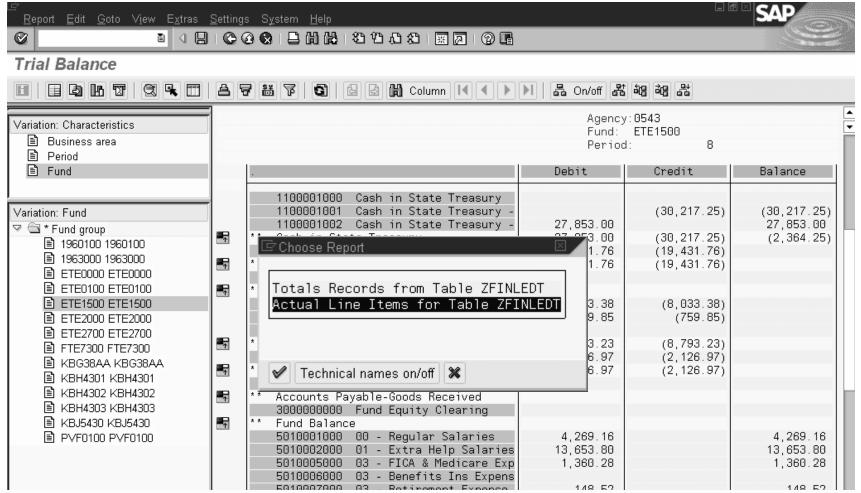


Select the item on which you wish to see details and double-click.



FI Reporting - FIREPT

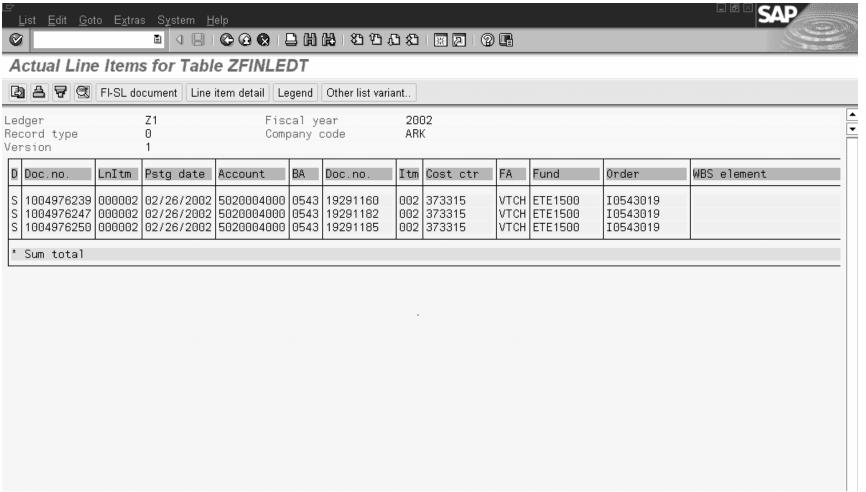
Reporting Funds and Appropriation



Select Actual Line Items and click the green check.

FI Reporting - FIREPT

Reporting Funds and Appropriation

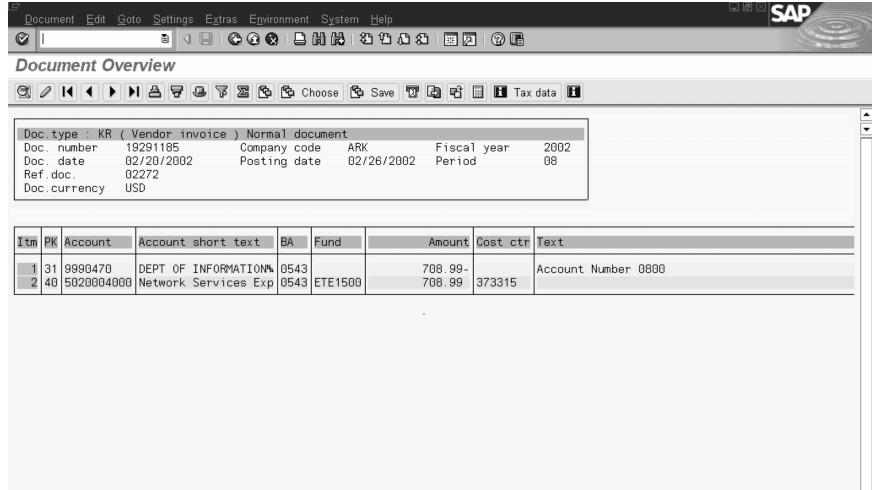


A list of transactions will appear. To go to the actual document, select the transaction and double-click.

July, 2005

FI Reporting - FIREPT

Reporting Funds and Appropriation



Document is displayed. Click the header button (hat) to see who entered the document.



Document Header:	Company	Code AR	≀K						×
Document type	KR Ve	KR Vendor invoice							
Doc.header text									
Lot no.									
Reference	02272			Document date			02/20	72002	
				Posting date		02/26	72002		
Currency	USD	SD		Posting period			08 /	2002	
Ref. procedure	BKPF	Account	ing do	cument					
Reference key	00192	91185AR	K 200	32	Log.S	ystem	D6B10	00PCC	
Entered by	L1CAR	R		Transaction			FB60		
Entry date	ntry date 02/26/2002			Time of entry			09:50	0:06	
Changed on	d on			Last update					
Parked by									
✓ [x]									

Document header includes the person who did it, the date and time it was entered, and document type, in addition to other data.



Reporting Appropriation



Funds and Appropriation timing differences

- End users may be confused as to why the expenditures in the Budget Reports may not match the expenditures in the Trial Balance.
- The accrual accounting method now used by state government can cause some timing differences in the reports.
- An example of this is the way that AASIS handles the purchase and receipt of goods.

Funds and Appropriation timing differences

- When a purchase requisition is entered into the system, it will show up in the budget report as a commitment. There is no entry in the financial reports.
- When the purchase requisition is turned into a purchase order, the commitment is reduced by the amount of the requisition and increased by the amount of the purchase order. There is still no entry in the financial reports.
- When the goods receipt (MIGO) is entered into the system, the transaction appears in the financial reports. The expense or asset is debited, and GR/IR Clearing is credited. There is no entry in the budget reports.

Funds and Appropriation timing differences

- When the invoice is entered into the system, the GR/IR clearing account is debited in the financial reports and the accounts payable account is credited for the invoice amount.
- At this point, the transaction enters the budget report as an expense. Commitments are reduced by the amount of the invoice. This can create a problem if the commitment was for more than the invoice; although the item has expensed, the commitment difference will continue to take budget, even though it is cleared in the GR/IR.



		Bu	ıdget (FM)	Funds (FI)				
		Commitments	Expenditures	Total	GR/IR	Accts Payable	Expense	Cash
Purchase Requisition	110	110		110				
Purchase Order	120	-110		0				
		120		120				
		120		120				
Goods Received	120				-120		120	
Invoice Receipt	115				120	-115	-5	
Payment Run		-115	115	-5		115		-115
Automatic Adjustment		-5						
Balance		0	115	115	0	0	115	-115

In this example, an agency enters a purchase requisition for \$110. The requisition is changed to a purchase order for \$120. The goods receipt is for the full amount. The invoice is for \$115. AASIS will automatically adjust the budget and expenditures to reflect the correct amount.



		Bu	ıdget (FM)	Funds (FI)				
		Commitments	Expenditures	Total	GR/IR	Accts Payable	Expense	Cash
Purchase Requisition	110	110		110				
Purchase Order	120	-110		0				
		120		120				
Goods Received	60				-60		60	
Invoice Receipt	60				60	-60		
Payment Run		-60	60			60		-60
Balance		60	60	120	0	0	60	-60

In this example, an agency enters a purchase requisition for \$110. The requisition is changed to a purchase order for \$120. The goods receipt is for \$60. Unless the goods receipt is marked as final, AASIS will not adjust the budget down to \$60. AASIS still expects more goods receipts on this purchase order. The additional \$60 commitment will still be holding budget, even though the GR/IR is cleared.



		Budget (FM)			Funds (FI)				
		Commitments	Expenditures	Total	GR/IR	Accts Payable	Expense	Cash	
Purchase Requisition	110	110		110					
Purchase Order	120	-110		0					
		120		120					
	0.0								
Goods Received	60				-60		60		
Invoice Paid by FB60	60					-60	60		
invoice raid by r boo	00					-00	00		
Payment Run			60			60		-60	
Balance		120	60	180	-60	0	120	-60	

In this example, an agency enters a purchase requisition for \$110. The requisition is changed to a purchase order for \$120. The goods receipt is for \$60. The agency mistakenly pays the invoice using FB60. The result is that the GR/IR is not cleared, expenditures are overstated, and the budget is taken again for the invoice amount.

Reporting Appropriation

- The Available Budget Report should be used to report appropriation.
- The Available Budget Report replaces the Budget/Actual/Accrual reports that were formerly available.
- The Y_DEV_80000028, Y_DEV_80000043, Y_DEV_80000006, and Y_DEV_80000043 reports should no longer be used.

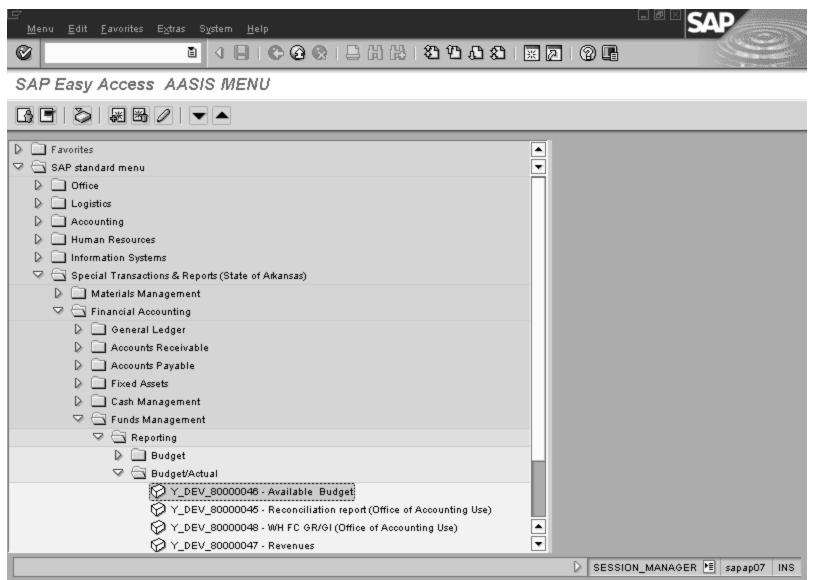
Available Budget

- Key Z000 in the transaction box. The AASIS Menu will appear.
- Special Transactions & Reports (State of Arkansas) > Financial Accounting > Funds Management > Reporting > Budget/Actual > Available Budget
- Or type Y_DEV_80000046 in the command field.

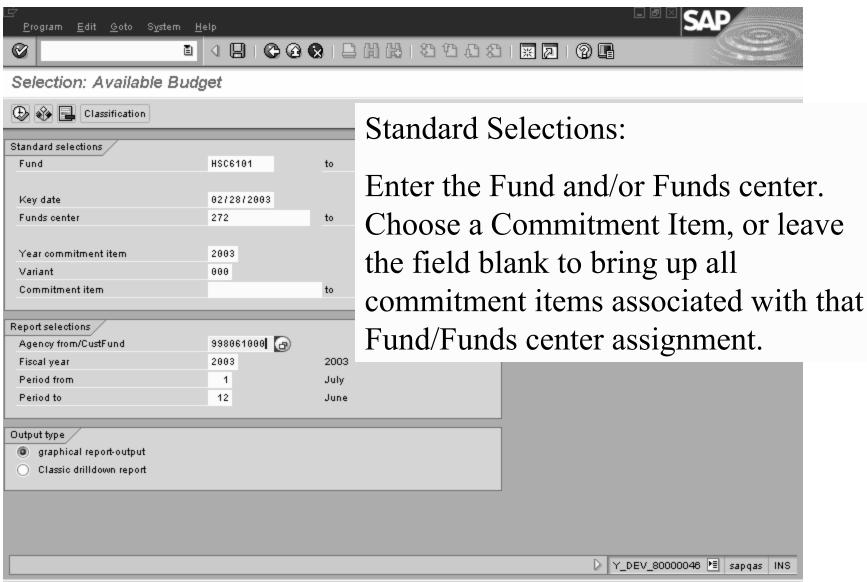
Available Budget

- The Available Budget Report lists original budget, blocks, adjustments, adjusted appropriation, commitments, expenses, and available budget.
- This report can be selected by Customer for fund, FM account assignment and period.

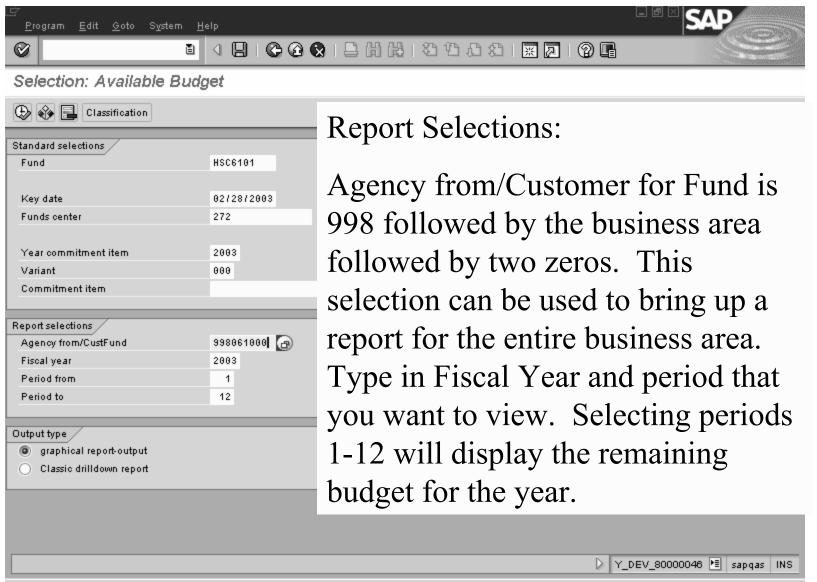




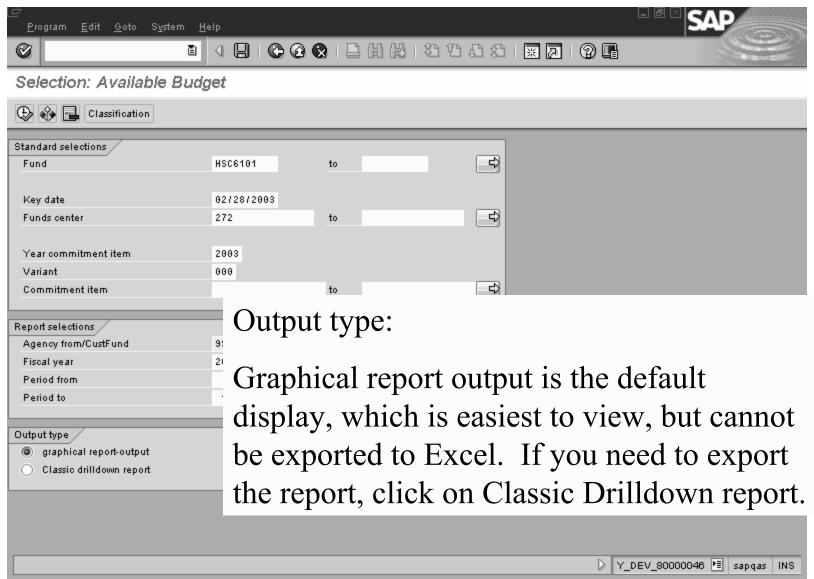




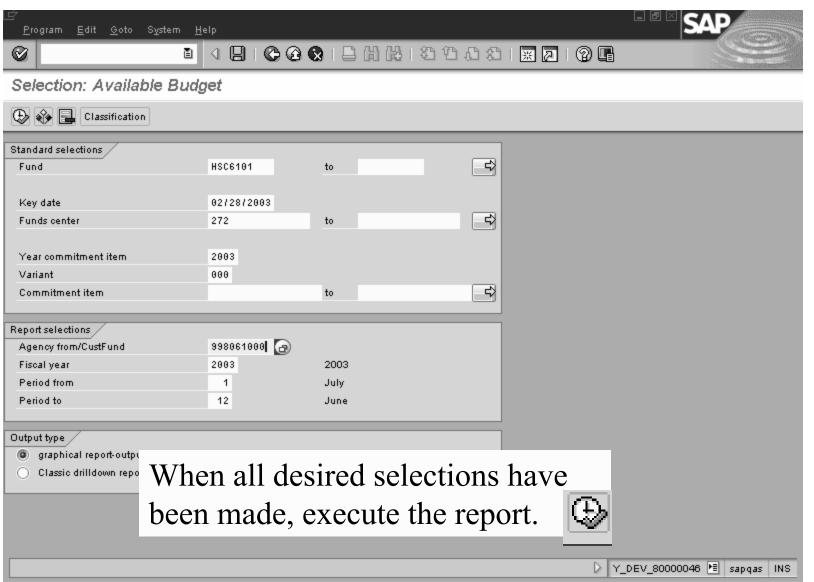




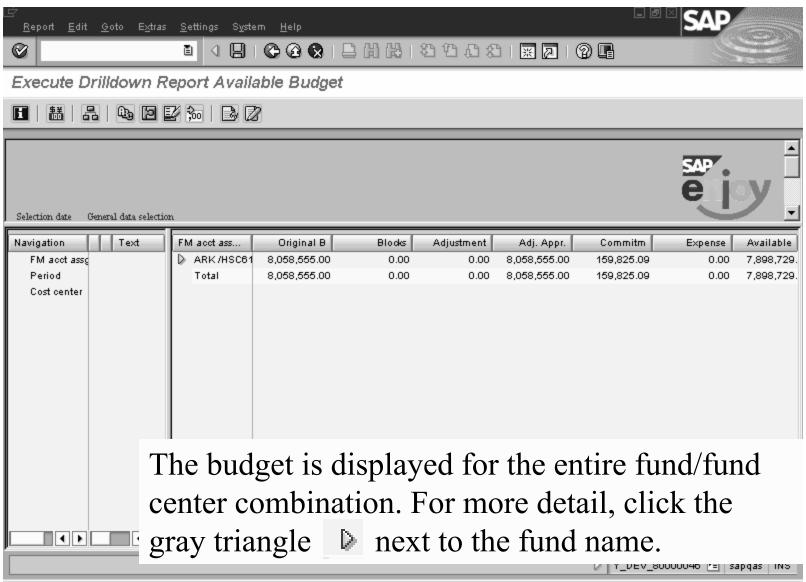




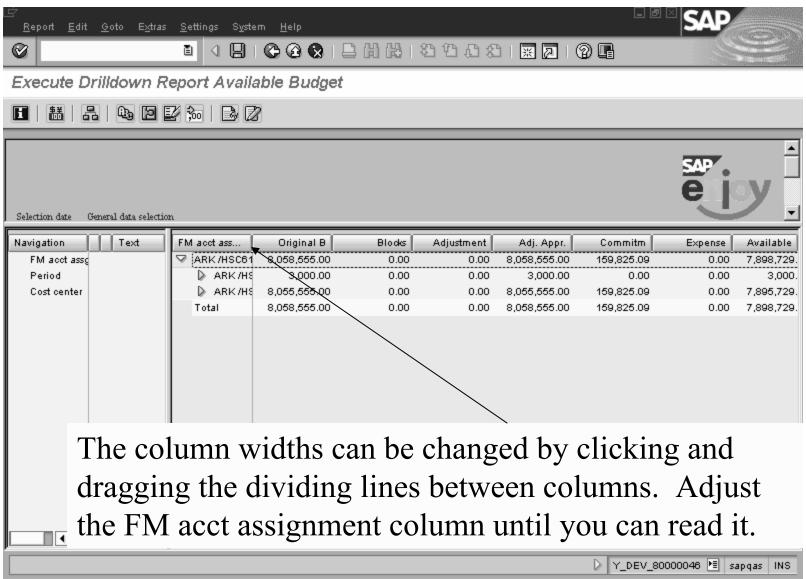




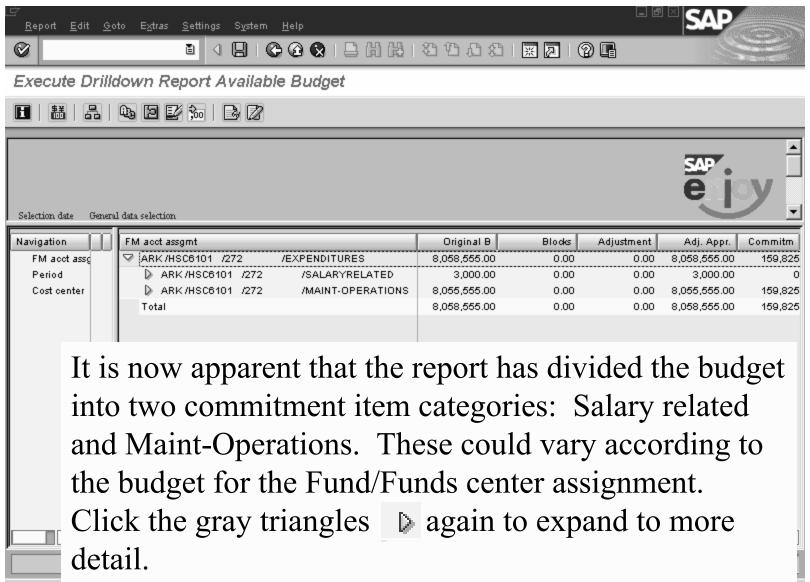




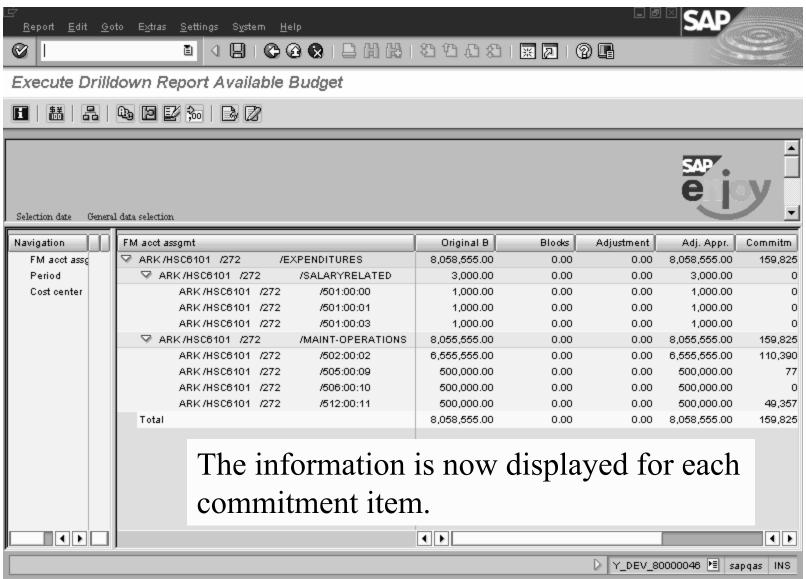




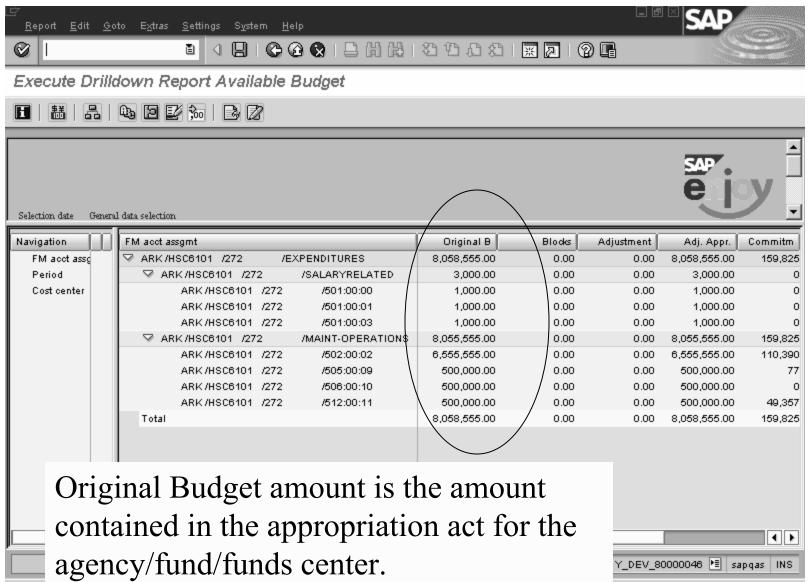




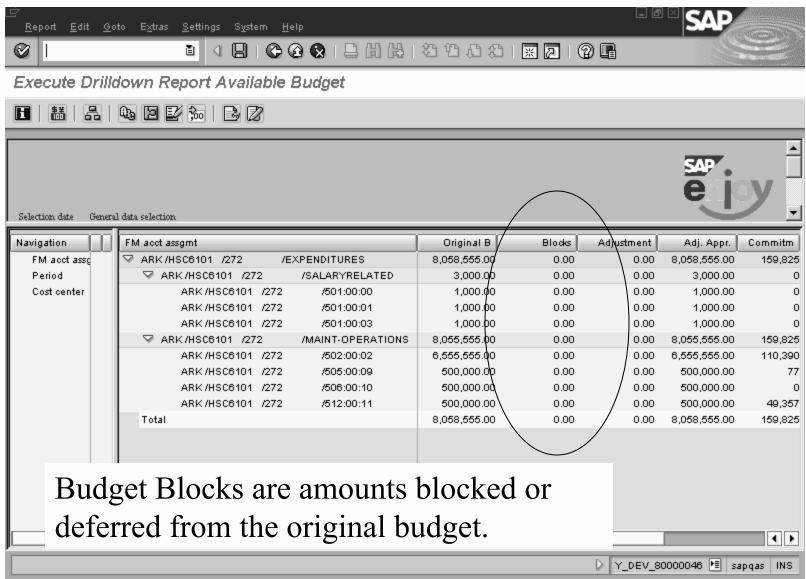




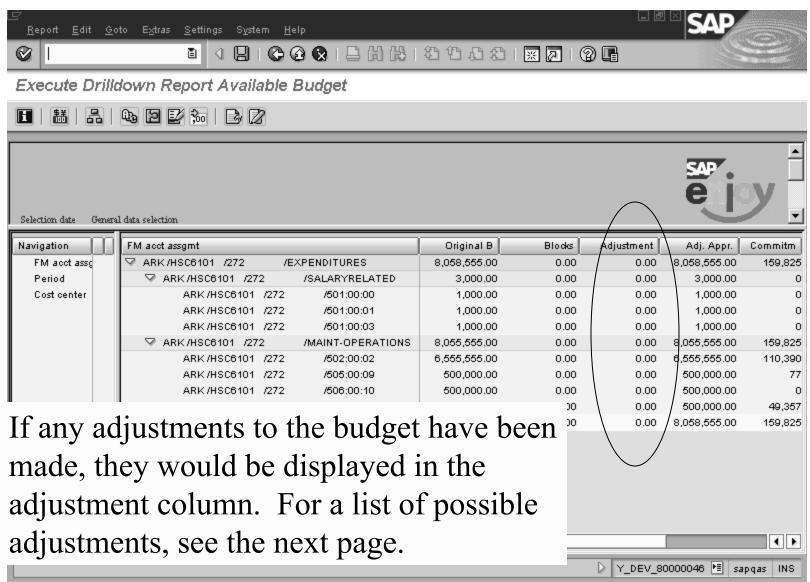








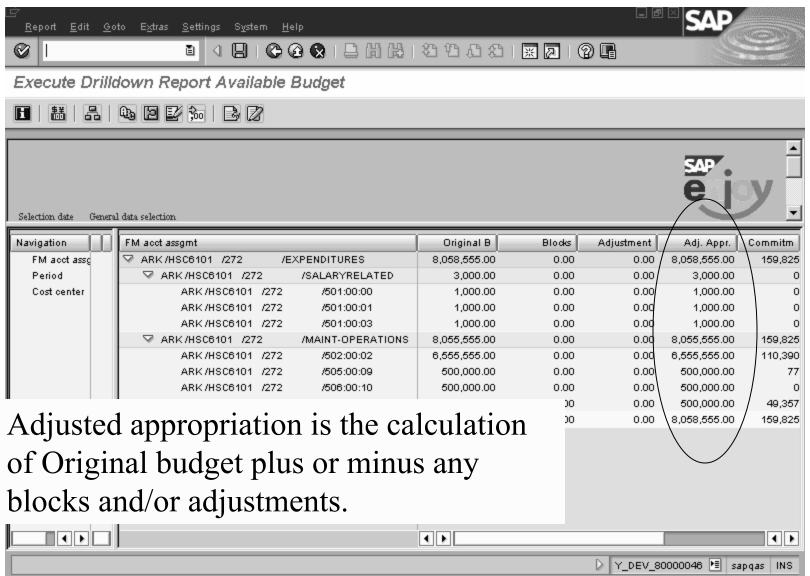




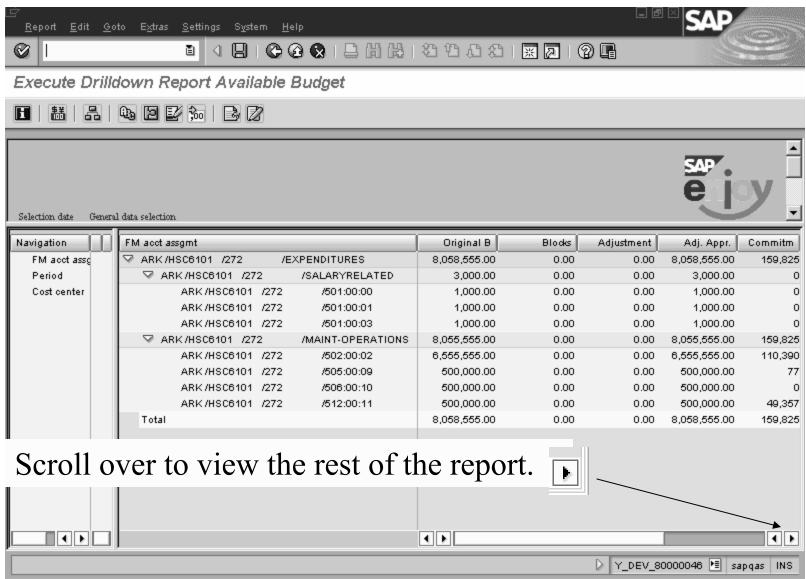
Appropriation Adjustments Can Include:

- Carry forward Appropriation
- Budget Classification Transfers (BCT)
- Miscellaneous Federal Grants (MFG)
- Cash Increase Requests
- Supplemental Salaries
- Supplemental Appropriations
- Appropriation Transfers due to special language or otherwise specified by law
- Personnel Holding Accounts (i.e. Merit Increase, Pay Plan)
- Claims
- M & R Proceeds

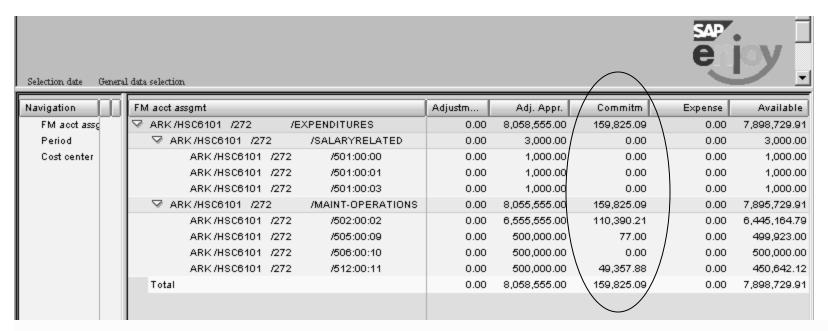






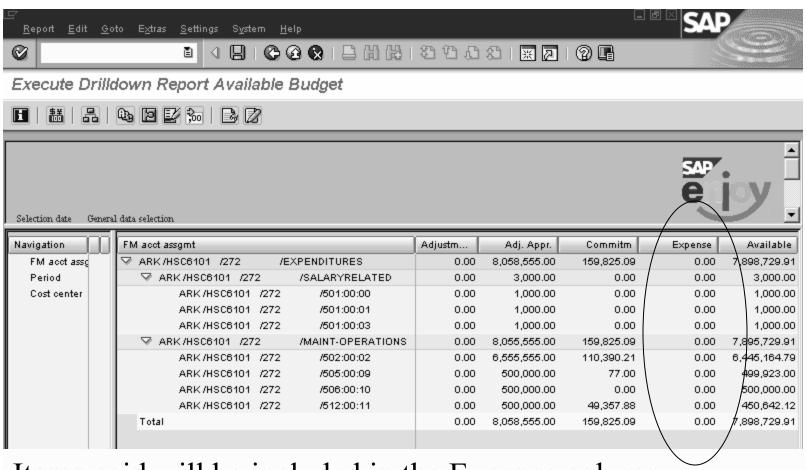






Commitments reflect amounts encumbered by purchase requisitions, purchase orders, goods receipts or invoices that haven't yet been paid. Any commitment or precommitment created from using transactions FMY1 or FMZ1 (not common) would also be displayed in this column.

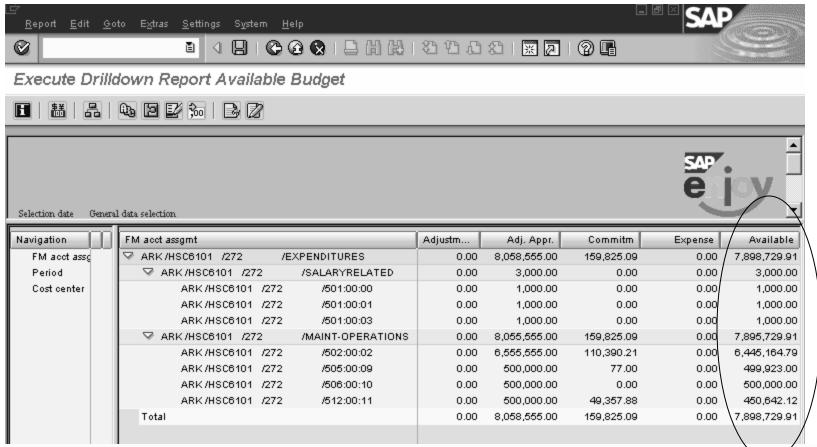




Items paid will be included in the Expense column.





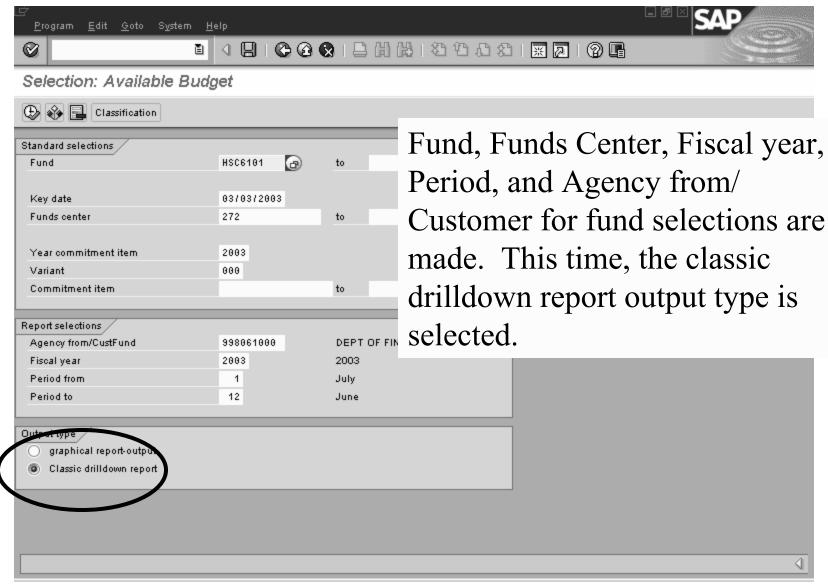


Available budget is the calculation of Adjusted Appropriation less commitments, less expense. This represents the available appropriation for this Fund/Funds Center/Commitment Item combination.

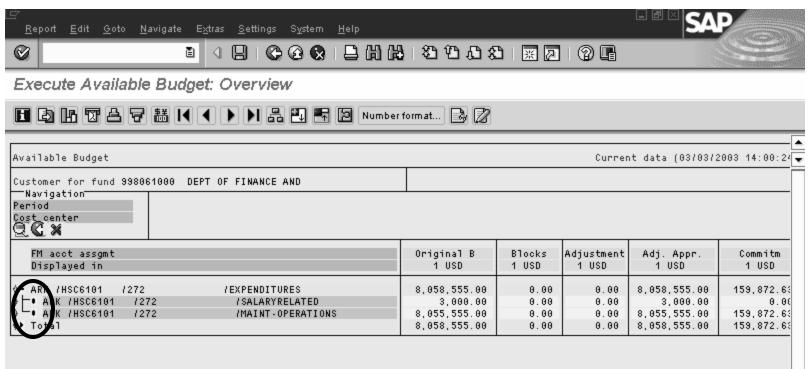
Available Budget

- The Available Budget Report can also be displayed in classic drill down format
- This is the only format that can be exported to a spreadsheet.

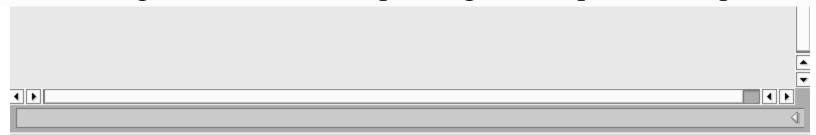




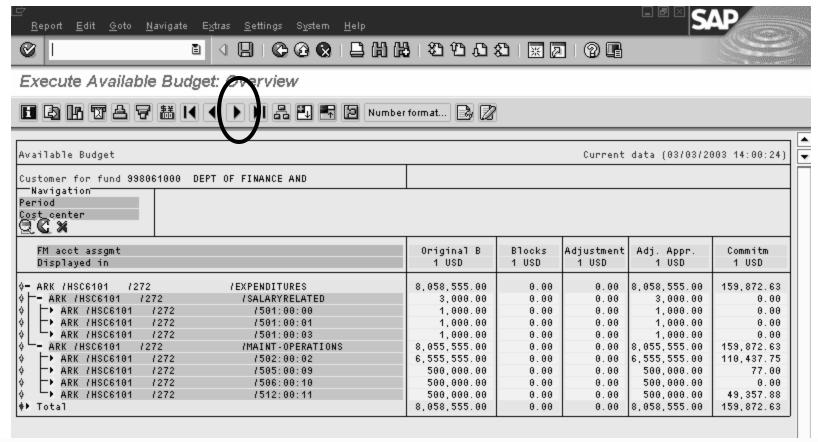




The budget is first displayed for the selection period by FM account assignment. Click the plus signs to expand the report.

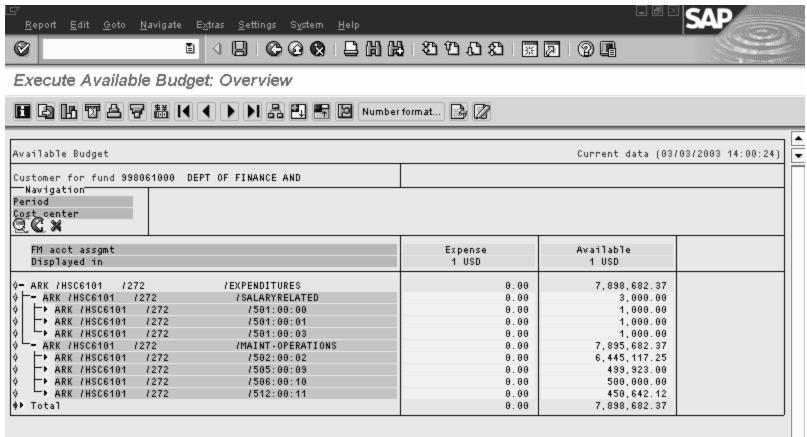






The report is now expanded to the commitment item level. To display the rest of the columns, click the right arrow button.





The other columns are displayed.